





## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION  
AND POWDER.

Are a specific for Prickly Heat, and all skin eruptions caused by the hot weather.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply with a soft sponge and when nearly dry dust over with "The Dusting Powder." Irritation will entirely cease in a few moments and be succeeded by a most agreeably cool and refreshing sense of comfort and ease.

A light dose of WATSON'S SALINE APIRIENT in the morning is also recommended as a detergent.

A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
8th August, 1888.

BIRTH.  
At Enchow on the 28th July, the wife of CHAS. L. KING, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Sir James Fergusson states that negotiations continue for the extension of a British protectorate over North Borneo, Sarawak and Borneo.

## DEATH OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General Sheridan is dead.  
[In "Mon of the Times" we find the following brief biography of the famous American soldier whose death, expected for some time past, was wired yesterday.]—General Philip Henry Sheridan was born in Somerset, Ohio, March 6, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1853, and served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in Oregon from 1855 to 1861. On the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of South-Western Missouri, and in April, 1862, Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, July 1, 1862, and, after a brief period, was put in command of the 11th Division of the Army of Ohio. He commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland, and, at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. In April, 1864, he was called to the Army of the Potomac by General Grant, put in command of the Cavalry Corps, and within the months of May, June, and July, besides protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitering the enemy's position, was successfully engaged in eighteen distinct actions. On the 4th of August 1864, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the Middle Military Division, where he gained several successes over General Early, for which he was made a Brig.-General of the United States Army, and in Nov. following was made Major-General. He joined General Grant's Army at City Point, where he started, March 25, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, and that of Five Forks, which necessitated Lee's evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, April 1, and as the Army of Northern Virginia fled, he constantly attacked and harassed them, and compelled their surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was assigned to the Command of the Military Division of the South-west, June 3, and of that of the Gulf, June 17, 1865. Under a new reorganization of the Military Districts and Departments, he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf Aug. 15, 1866, and in March, 1867, to the 6th Military District (Louisiana and Texas). President Johnson being displeased with his administration, transferred him, Sept. 12, 1867, to the Department of the Missouri, where he continued until March, 1869, when, by the promotion of Sherman, he became Lieutenant-General, and assumed command of Western and South-Western Military Divisions with his headquarters at Chicago. On the retirement of Gen. Sherman (Feb. 1884) Gen. Sheridan succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington.]

## MR. MANDEVILLE'S MURDER.

A jury has returned a verdict that the death of Mr. Mandeville who was imprisoned at Tullamore Gaol with Mr. O'Brien was caused by unjustifiable treatment in prison.

## THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Emperor leaves Copenhagen to-day for home.

The Emperor is at Friedrichshagen.

## PARNELL AND THE MODERN JUDAS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell charged Mr. Chamberlain with betraying Cabinet secrets to himself and others when he was a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the charge.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Chinese corvette Kwang Kap, arrived this forenoon from Canton.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamship Waverley left Singapore for this port to-day.

The report and accounts of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to be presented to the shareholders at the ordinary half-yearly meeting to be held on the 25th inst., are published in another column.

STORMS have lately been raging in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago, causing considerable damage to agricultural property. At Balanga, on the 30th ult., after heavy rains, there was an overflow of the Tayal river, and the adjoining village and country were inundated to the depth of three feet. Several houses were destroyed, but no loss of life was reported. The whole inlet of Santa Rosa was flooded by the overflowing of the river San Mateo. The steam launch Diana was thrown into a paddy field, but was subsequently floated.

THE opera bouffe company—the *Estudiantina Española* have lately been giving performances to crowded houses in Manila.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

LADY CLEMENT SMITH, wife of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who has been at Ceylon for some time in consequence of ill health, returned to Singapore on the 31st inst., perfectly restored. The many friends and acquaintances of Lady Clement Smith in this colony, and their name is legion, will rejoice at this good news.

We would remind our readers that the American Musical Comedy and Opera Company will repeat at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, Sydney Grundy's successful comedy "Arabian Nights." The comedy will be preceded by a concert, in which the leading members of the Company will take part. This attractive programme should ensure a crowded house.

FOR the week ended July 7th fifteen foreign vessels, including five Norwegian and Swedish, three German, two Dutch, one Spanish, one Italian, and one Portuguese, were reported as shipwrecked. Twenty-seven collision cases were reported, including 20 off the United Kingdom. A Norwegian vessel was lost off England, with all hands, except one man.

THE following says the Foochow Echo of the 4th inst. is the Tea export from this port since our last issue:—

For London	136,183 lbs.
For Diomed	160,630 "
For Continent	6,100 "
For Diomed	2,848 "
For Merionethshire	249,856 "
For Melbourne	718,104 "
For Adelaide	131,024 "
For Queensland Ports	193,393 "
For Canada	170,876 "
For Albany	10,975 "
For United States	3,367 "
For Kobe	3,367 "

THE following statistics of the value of imports into and exports from the Philippine Islands, published by the Manila *Diario*, show an encouraging increase in the trade of the neighbouring Archipelago:—

IMPORTS:	
1876	\$11,987,000
1877	19,535,000
1878	17,291,000
1879	18,031,000
1880	25,486,000
1881	20,777,000
1882	21,260,000
1883	21,308,000
1884	21,246,000
1885	19,171,000
1886	20,073,000
EXPORTS:	
1876	\$14,837,000
1877	16,363,000
1878	17,470,000
1879	18,813,000
1880	23,450,000
1881	24,579,000
1882	26,730,000
1883	26,800,000
1884	22,672,000
1885	24,553,000
1886	25,711,000

MONSIEUR ALBERT SCHUMBERGER, of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, was taught a lesson at the Police Court this morning which we trust he will take to heart. There is no nation in the world for which we have a greater admiration than the French; but Frenchmen are universally admitted to be wretched colonists, and M. Albert Schumberger—whose name, by the way, sounds more German than French—appears to be a fair specimen of the overbearing character which has made the name of Frenchman so universally detested in the Far East. Monsieur Schumberger dined at the Peak Hotel last night and was conveyed to that model establishment in an outside chair, borne by four coolies. He arrived there at 7.30, and told his coolies that their services would be required at 10 o'clock. The coolies having plenty of time to spare, came down town to have their dinner, but on returning at 9.30 found their employer walking to and fro on the beach, and their chair was missing. The coolies eventually found in a ravine on the south side of the ridge, in a state of wreckage which cost 80 cents to put right. Monsieur Schumberger said that on coming out of the Hotel and finding the chair coolies absent, he gave the chair a shove out of the road. The Magistrate thereupon requested him to ante up \$2—but in all seriousness, Mr. Schumberger Smith, was that sufficient to meet the requirements of justice? Had a Chinese coolie acted in like manner, you would have sent him to gaol for a month, why make a difference? Is there one law for the rich and another for the poor in Hongkong? It looks remarkably like it. We are sadly afraid that Mr. Schumberger Smith is a great mistake as a dispenser of public justice.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Swatow to the Shanghai *Mercury* under date the 3rd ult. "There is nothing of importance doing here; everything is lagging along in the smooth-worn old groove. The weather is exceedingly hot, which, however, is nothing more than can be expected at this time of the year. A number of Japanese, all females, have established themselves here, and have started business. Their presence appears to be anything but desirable. I do not know if they have a right to reside here or not, according to the treaties between China and Japan; there is no Japanese Consul here, and they are represented to be the very scum and refuse of their unfortunate class, escaped from the vigilance and authority of the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai and Hongkong. In Swatow they are a regular pest in every sense, owing to the public scandal of their very presence, and of their diseases, in most malignant forms, of which they are said to be the loathsome vehicles. A fallen Magdalen is often an object more of pity than of scorn or detestation; but women of the most degraded kind, not driven by dire necessity or sheer despair and starvation to lead a life of sin, but for the love of gain, should be taken care of by the authorities of their own country and be sent back to Dal Nippon; they should not be allowed to the utter disgrace of Japan, to be preying on other people instead of their own countrymen, as is the sickening state of things in Swatow, where no other Japanese residents exist, except repulsive, diseased females. This is a delicate topic to touch upon, but if these remarks should instigate the Japanese officials, to whose Consular District Swatow belongs to take action, a step in the right direction towards removing a most glaring nuisance would be made."

We are informed by the agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Maria Teresa* left Singapore yesterday for this port.

A TELEGRAM dated airo the 22nd ult. says:—The dervishes attacked a village a little north of Wady Halfa and killed twenty villagers. Lieut. Colonel Woodhouse, of the Royal Artillery, succeeded in driving the dervishes over the hills with heavy loss.

FROM the returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it appears that there were 377 vessels under construction, of 608,118 tons gross, in the United Kingdom at the close of the second quarter of this year. In the corresponding quarter of 1887 the number was 281, of 418,645 tons. The number of steel steamers was 245, of 523,416 tons, as compared with 160, of 327,737 tons, last year.

THE export of tea from China to London during the present season amounted on July the 28th to—

Shanghai	32 million lbs.
Foochow	16 " "
Canton	6 " "
Total	54 " "
Shanghai	33 million lbs.
Foochow	14 " "
Canton	7 " "
Total	54 " "

A COOLIE was dragged up to the Police Court this morning before Mr. Sercombe-Smith charged by Sikh constable Bahadur Singh with exposing a number of indecent photographs for sale in Queen's Road West on the 9th inst. The constable said that he saw the accused exhibiting the photographs to a crowd of about thirty people, to whom he was offering them at three cents each. On seeing the police, defendant snatched up his goods and chattels and started running away at a rapid pace, which, however, only led to his discomfiture. In answer to the "bench," the unfortunate admirer of the nude said that he was walking along the street and found the pictures on the road-way; he saw people picking them up and he did the same. Three months hard labour. What a cruel world this is, to be sure. Has that Sikh policeman, likewise that young "Daniel come to judgment," ever heard of the indecent pictures in *pursu naturae* to be nightly witnessed in Graham Street at a trifle over three cents a show? No! Then they have still something to learn.

SAYS the *Chinese Times*:—The amount of squeezing that goes on in a Chinese prison is appalling, and surprising ingenuity is brought into play by the warders and others to extract money from the unhappy prisoners. The new corner almost invariably forgets to fee the night watchman. The consequence is that such a terrible racket is kept up just outside his window that sleep is impossible, and he spends his nights in his forebodings and makes good the saying that the coolie who cleans out the cell is not satisfied, he goes about engaged in entomological research, and introduces his horrid prey to the number of two or three hundred into the apartment of his victim, who is then only too glad to call his services into requisition, even at an exorbitant price. Many of the warders and servants are criminals who have escaped capital punishment by the omission of the Emperor to mark their names for death, when the list for the autumn executions is submitted to him. This list, which sets forth the name of the criminal, his crime, etc., is in three parts. The first is the list of new cases; the second, the cases which were not marked the previous year; the third the cases which have escaped marking for two years. It is said that the Emperor marks about eight names in ten, and that a man who escapes the first time is safe from subsequent marking, although he has to go down to the execution ground on the two following years. The list is brought from the palace direct to the place of execution, and until its arrival neither criminals nor officials know who are to die; the unhappy victims only being sure of their fate upon hearing themselves called out to pay the warder. The prisoners who escape are imprisoned for life, but they have a very easy existence, and, as they are employed in the prison and share in the squalor, they often amass considerable wealth.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
(Before the Hon. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

## THE "ESTRELLA" CASE.

The adjourned hearing of this case was resumed. Mr. Francis called Mr. Holmes, solicitor, who stated that on the 30th March he saw Mr. Rapp, who instructed him to act for him in the purchase of the *Estrella*. Witness saw Mr. Caldwell, the solicitor for the vendors of the steamer, shortly afterwards, and in the course of the conversation that gentleman said there had been some trouble about the ship, and action taken by Mr. McGregor Smith and Mr. J. H. Smith, but that, as solicitor for Mr. Rapp, he had caused these actions to be discontinued, and that there was no valid claim against the ship. Witness's impression was that the claims had been abandoned, and that there was no encumbrance on the vessel. A month later he heard of an attachment having been served on the ship, and on seeing Mr. Caldwell it was agreed that Mr. Melbye should give a bond to Mr. McGregor Smith. A deed of transfer was then being prepared. Mr. Caldwell agreed to dissolve the writ of attachment before making the assignment to Rapp. On the 27th May he wrote to witness that he had cleared the ship of all incumbrances, and that he would be ready to sign the deed of assignment next day. At a subsequent interview with witness he repeated the assurance. On the faith of that witness advised Mr. Rapp to complete the purchase, and a bill of sale was drafted. The payment of \$10,000 that day was made in consequence of the impression that the ship was free. Witness clearly understood that the claims of not only McGregor Smith but J. H. Smith also had been abandoned. Mr. Caldwell, whenever the matter was touched upon, invariably ignored the claim of J. H. Smith, as being invalid. He told witness that he had authority to give security for any claim on the *Estrella* up to a certain amount. On the 10th June the bill of sale was signed, all the parties being present. Witness was then and there informed that the *Estrella* had been released from McGregor Smith's attachment. Neither Mr. Caldwell or Mr. Melbye had informed him that the vessel had not been released, or that a new attachment was threatened. He first heard on the 11th June that she was still detained, and wrote to Mr. Caldwell, asking if the ship was yet free, and if security had been given to Mr. J. H. Smith. Next day he saw Mr. Caldwell, who assured him that it was all right—that the ship was free, and security given to both the Smiths. On the 15th Mr. Caldwell, replying to a letter of the previous day, repeated the assurance, saying that the security had been accepted by the Registrar, and the ship would be released next day. He relied on those assurances. Mr. Caldwell advised Mr. Rapp to get the *Estrella* away, whilst she was free. Mr. Rapp seemed surprised, and wanted to know why. Mr. Caldwell replied that there

might be other claims on the ship. When getting her cleared an Admiralty order was applied for by J. H. Smith, and her departure prevented. He saw Mr. Caldwell after that—he seemed quite indignant, and said it was not a valid claim.

By the Attorney-General—After the final attachment nothing was done, because he believed that nothing could be done. He believed that Mr. Melbye acted in good faith throughout; he would rather not say anything about anyone else. He had learnt that certain arrangements were pending at the time, of which he knew nothing. Subsequently he wrote a letter to the defendant demanding \$18,000, in the course of which he stated that if the contract had been carried out the steamer could have been sold for \$35,000, as at that time the war between France and China was going on, and steamers were bringing high prices.

By the Attorney-General—Witness was not on board the *Estrella* when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible. Shek Ching Chuen said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$20,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General—I intended to sail her under a foreign flag because France was at war with China. If I had not sold her I should have freighted her with war-material.

That concluded the plaintiff's case. The Attorney-General, for the defendant, stated that the case for the defence, as far as it related to the representations on which apparently the plaintiff relied, did not raise very substantially the allegations put forward by the plaintiff. These representations were made in good faith, under an amicable arrangement. They admitted giving an undertaking that security should be given, and that was fulfilled, but they did not say that the ship had been released, or security given. With regard to the allegation that the plaintiff was induced to pay the second instalment by misrepresentations, the reply was that the representations were made in good faith. An unmistakable charge of deliberate fraud had been brought against some one. The plaintiff was absent, and the charge lay between his agent and solicitor.

His Lordship asked Mr. Francis if the paragraph in the petition, to the effect that the plaintiff made certain representations well-known to the defendant, and that he was induced to pay the 4th of the rate at which the dividend end is declared, and 3/6, the Current rate of the day, was correct. The Attorney-General preferred to postpone the rest of his reply until Mr. Francis had made up his mind.

Mr. Francis—Well, I will answer you straight and strong—there was the greatest and most deliberate misrepresentation possible. His Lordship doubted whether, if the plaintiff knew the representations to be untrue, he could recover.

The Attorney-General further submitted that the facts had been delivered, and the ship actually given over before any action was taken to detain her. The payment of \$5,000 by the plaintiff to Mr. J. H. Smith was not denied, and the defendant said that he did not authorise the plaintiff to do so. The original claim was somewhere about \$1,000 or \$1,500—why should he have paid \$5,000?

His Lordship said that Mr. Smith claimed 2-13ths in the ship! According to Mr. Rapp he had at one time claimed \$16,000.

Mr. Francis—Taking the value of the ship at \$29,000, 2-13ths would be worth something over \$75,000.

The Attorney-General—Just \$400 (laughter). After dealing with the various items in the petition he denounced the "bogus" claim set up in Admiralty for the purpose of detaining the ship as an abuse of legal power.

Mr. Francis said that it was done with the cognisance of the Chief Justice.

The Attorney-General did not think so. He continued that Mr. Rapp had not come out of the affair spotless—he would have been very glad if the steamer had got away.

His Lordship—I wish she had (laughter). The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.

## IN BANKRUPTCY.

RE E. AND G. HAYMAN.  
Mr. Wilson applied for the adjudication of E. and G. Hayman, dress-makers, Wellington Street, as bankrupts. The cause of bankruptcy, he said, was a number of suits which had been brought against the firm recently. The creditors were nearly all Frenchmen.—Granted.

RE LAM CHING PO.  
Mr. Mossop applied for the adjudication of Lam Ching Po, merchant, 60, Bonham Strand, bankrupt.—Mr. Wotton opposed.—Mr. Mossop said that a previous application had been refused, and was now renewed.

His Lordship said he should certainly refuse it again. There was a man with four judgments against him, he had not a single cent to pay, and he wanted the law to protect him from paying one if he had. There was no reason for the adjudication and there was not a single dollar to go to anyone. Unless it could be shown that the Court was obliged to grant the application he should refuse it.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the forty-sixth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 25th August, 1888, at noon:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
Gentlemen.—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June last.

The net profits for that period, including \$20,903-51 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$720,441-36, of which after taking out remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$720,441-36.

The Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of One Pound and Ten Shillings per Share, which will absorb \$400,000. The difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 3/6, the rate of the day, amounts to \$200,000.

They recommend transferring \$100,000 to the Credit of Reserve Fund which will then stand at \$4,000,000.

The Balance of \$10,441-36 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

DIRECTORS.  
Mr. Hoppius has resigned on leaving the Colony.

The Directors have invited Mr. N. A. Siebs to fill the vacant seat. His appointment requires confirmation at the meeting.

AUDITORS.  
The Accounts have been audited by the Honourable Phineas Kyrie, and Mr. Fullerton Henderson.

JOHN BELL-IRVING,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1888.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
30th June, 1888.

Paid-up Capital	7,500,000-00
Reserve Fund	3,900,000-00
Marine Insurance Account	250,000-00
Notes in Circulation	5,448,320-85
Deposits	74,284,962-05
	79,733,282-88

Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sights Drawings on London)	11,427,802-74
Accounts against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments	720,441-36
Profit and Loss Account	\$103,531,527-18

Assets.

Cash	\$ 8,741,367-51
Investments, viz:—	
100,000, 21 per cent. Consols	3,658,803-08
2,500,000, 3 per cent. Indian Government Sterling Loan	46,101,877-18
The above lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve	43,946,286-85
Rs. 5,000,000, Indian 4 per cent. Government Loan	877,412-69
	116,469-89

Bills discounted, loans and credits 46,101,877-18 |

Bills Receivable 43,946,286-85 |

Bank Premises 877,412-69 |

Dead Stock 116,469-89 |

\$103,531,527-18

PRFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
30th June, 1888.

To amounts written off \$10,000-00 |

Remuneration to Directors \$10,000-00 |

To dividend account \$10,000-00 |

£1 10s per share on 60,000 shares = 400,000-00 |

To dividend adjustment account 400,000-00 |

Difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 3/6, the Current rate of the day 200,000-00 |

To Reserve Fund 100,000-00 |

To Balance carried forward to next half-year 10,441-36 |

\$720,441-36

By Balance of Undivided Profits, 31st December, 1887 \$20,903-51 |

By Amount of Net Profits for the Six months ending 30th June, 1888, after deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due 699,537-85 |

\$720,441-36

RESERVE FUND.

To Balance on 30th June, 1888 \$4,000,000-00 |

By Balance on 31st December, 1887 \$3,900,000-00 |

By Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account 100,000-00 |

\$4,000,000-00

J. BELL-IRVING,  
H. L. D. LYMPLIE,  
J. S. MOSES,  
Directors.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
W. GASKELL, Acting Chief Accountant.

We have compared the above Statements with the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

P. KYRIE,  
F. HENDERSON,  
Auditors.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1888.

## "MY EXPERIENCES IN EGYPT."

El Hakem Cantile last night recounted a disjointed, rapid, and highly-interesting series of anecdotes of his experiences as a surgeon in Egypt, before a large audience of soldiers in the Garrison Theatre. The surgeon Major Lewis presided, and Colonel Storer, the Rev. Mr. Wonnacott, and others also had seats on the platform.







